

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, - - DECEMBER 13, 1895.

THE death of Judge Bickerton removes a very well known face from among our midst. He was one of the most whole hearted and genial of our citizens. Apart from his legal standing he was endeared to many by his kindly manners and his generosity. Landing on these shores a stranger and having to fight his way upward, he never forgot his early days and was always kindly and helpful to any young man who had his way to work in the world. Many a man today remembers the word spoken in season, and the helping hand of the dead judge. His funeral, which was postponed yesterday on account of the inclement weather, will be attended by many true mourners who had no dealings with the judge in his official capacity.

It is indeed unfortunate that another conspiracy story must be carried to the States by the outgoing steamer. The injury done by these, to us, incidental happenings that hardly cause a ripple in the business community, is almost equal to a full fledged revolt in its effect upon our business interests abroad. The imaginative mind has full scope and it is always easier to spread a false impression; the tendency of human nature is to listen to the exaggeration in preference to plain facts. Although we have conspirators we also know how to take care of them. The men now in prison were apprehended a short time after their arrival. The police department is on the alert, the public has implicit confidence in the strength of the government and the peace and quiet usual in Hawaii reigns supreme.

SAN FRANCISCO merchants are apparently very much exercised over the appearance of large quantities of Japanese goods in the American markets. Agents for Japanese firms are placing orders for goods at such surprisingly low rates that one merchant cabled to Japan to make sure he was not being imposed upon. In this influx of manufactures from the Orient the advocates of a protective tariff see an opportunity to attack the tariff laws promulgated by the Fifty-third Congress, and to the casual observer their claims seem to be fairly well founded. A close investigation, however, proves the fallacy of these arguments. A great proportion of Japanese goods can pay as high duties as were imposed under the McKinley law, and then be placed on the market at prices which Americans cannot touch, but which give the Japanese manufacturer a very good profit. The business houses of the United States will discover sooner or later that they cannot fight Japanese competition with tariff laws.

THE official visit of Mr. Joseph Marsden to Hamakua is timely. Our forests need looking after. The success that has attended the Government experiment on the hills back of the Lunalilo Home and Oahu College should encourage private enterprise in the same direction. On the Kukuihaele estate, Hamakua, considerable care has been bestowed on the forest land with good results, and some good work in the same direction has been done at Lihue, Kauai. Owners of property should take a thorough interest in improving their forest lands. All over Europe and in India the greatest care is now taken of the forests, and large sums of both public and private money are expended for the purpose of improving and extending them. We have no doubt that the visit of Mr. Marsden to Hamakua will result in an interesting report which will be of value to other landholders besides those of the district visited.

DIFFICULTY OF WRITING HISTORY

Some idea of the difficulty of getting at historic truth, even in recent events of which there have been numerous witnesses, is given by M. d'Harcourt, who takes as an instance the report of Marshal MacMahon, on the battle of Solferino: "It was on the day after the battle," says M. d'Harcourt, "and we were still on the summit of the ridge where the battle came to an end. Lying or sitting in a very narrow space, we could none of us do anything without the knowledge of the rest. The Marshal asked the general at the head of his staff to prepare the outlines of the report. The latter ordered two of his officers to draw up the document, and they immediately set to work. It seemed easy enough. The whole field of battle was in sight. All the staff officers who had carried orders were there within a few yards. The very source of the most trustworthy and complete information was at hand. The officers, therefore, drew up their report with a full knowledge of their work; but when it was handed to the head of the staff he objected, and asserted that the affair had taken place quite differently—the enemy was at that moment in front, and not on the left; the enemy had been hurled back by this corps, and not by that; a movement only mentioned cursorily had decided the day, etc. In short, the whole report had to be remodeled under the direction of the general.

"When the corrections had been made, the report was handed to the Marshal; but scarcely had he perused it before he declared it incorrect from beginning to end. 'You are utterly wrong,' he cried, 'the flanking movement took place much later; I remember perfectly the orders I gave and why I gave them.' But," expostulated the officer he was addressing, 'you gave the orders to me, and I also think I remember them.' Finally, the report already once corrected, was corrected again, until nothing was left of the original."

Thus, continues the narrator of this episode, documents relating to an event only lasting a few hours, and taking place in broad daylight, although apparently most authentic, and written without any bias by men who had the best opportunity of knowing the facts, these documents can only inspire us as far as details are concerned, with very moderate confidence. What then will be the case when the question is of political events, when intrigue will play its part, and the actors will be led by party passion to represent history in different aspects. From this difficulty of obtaining an exact knowledge of facts, M. d'Harcourt is led to the conclusion that no very solid basis is given to social science by history.

TIS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS.

A FEW days ago, the editor of this paper received a more or less lengthy epistle from one of the good solid citizens of this town setting forth in vigorous language, reasons why his name should not have appeared in the paper in connection with an every day sort of an incident. Our friend claims that on this occasion mentioned he was on his own private business, and it was nobody's business what he did anyway; he considered the reporter an impertinent jackass and asked for no further notoriety. The communication we refer to was not out of the usual order of affairs. A great many similar documents are placed on the editor's table from time to time. They come from respectable men too—good fellows who ought to know better.

There are a great many people in Honolulu and many other cities, who cannot realize that it is impossible for the newspapermen of the city to take the time to go before a justice of the peace and swear that each and every item they use is correct, and every person whose name is mentioned has given his or her consent to be so named in a newspaper. Even easy going

Honolulu isn't slow enough for this method, and besides, our friends who complain like to read about other people and would raise a sad hue and cry if this event or that function which came under his attention did not appear in print. In other words the definition of a good newspaper in the minds of many people is, "A medium that tells everything about everybody, but never speaks of me—except when I say so." Such people really ought to establish a newspaper colony of their own, and we venture the assertion that the colony would break up in a row before the end of three weeks.

One time a man was passing through one of the smaller cities of the world and he was told by a friend, "This is a small city, and you must expect small people." This is a small town and the people take considerable interest in small affairs, even to the extent of taking note of those who go from one district of the islands to another. The newspapers tell the story of the day and, naturally enough, there are some disgruntled ones among those who figure in the narrative. And there always will be the disgruntled ones so long as the papers continue to tell the story honestly and with absolute impartiality. When the people buy papers to learn what is going on it is useless for our friends to write us that it is nobody's business what they do.

ACCORDING to late reports from Madagascar the Hovas are perfectly satisfied with French rule and are not likely to again rise in rebellion. Under the new treaty France will represent Madagascar in all foreign relations. French officers will reorganize the army of the Hovas, and the Queen promises to be guided by the French President in all her actions. The French have complete sway and are not inclined to conceal their pleasure at having outwitted whatever designs England may have had on the territory. Deputy Mahy says: "We do not fear British competition in Madagascar. We need that country as an outlet for our own overproduction. Neither do we care to have Mr. Rhodes's pioneers there, who are ready and waiting to colonize the territories we have pacified. We want neither English nor German nor Italian colonists in the island. If necessary, we can colonize the island with such of our people who are dangerous but yet reformable." This theory of colonization taken up in Madagascar ought to furnish food for thought in this country.

THE rain storm of yesterday was very much needed. The country outside Honolulu has been very dry, but the good soaking, steady rain that we have had has been worth thousands of dollars both to planters and cattle men. We have not had a thoroughly good rainy season for over two years, and now that it has set in it is to be hoped that it will continue. Underground natural reservoirs must be low and need replenishing. Several of the artesian wells have fallen forty inches during the last two years. By some it is thought that the cause of this decrease is the pumping for irrigation at Ewa, but a gentleman who has watched these wells carefully feels assured that such is not the case. It will be interesting to know in the course of two or three weeks what effect this heavy downpour has on the wells.

THE anti-annexationists of the Eastern States are hilarious over the fact that Eastern newspapers refuse to use Hawaiian news, the conclusion being that "the Hawaiian question is dead." If the circulation of such yarns as were the rule about a month ago is evidence of the demise of the Hawaiian question, we are pleased to know that it is dead. The time has come for quiet systematic work. That work is being done and will come to the surface before many months have passed.

Flags were flying at half mast from Government buildings yesterday out of respect to the late Justice Bickerton.

NEW ZEALAND LAND LAW.

The Attorney-General and Senator George N. Wilcox devoted themselves, during their tour in New Zealand, to a very thorough examination of the working of the land law of 1892. There was found to be quite a difference of opinion in the Colony upon certain of its features. Some were in favor of the lease in perpetuity, others the perpetual lease, others the right-of-purchase lease, and others yet again for the deferred-payment lease. The lease in perpetuity is for 999 years, while the perpetual lease is renewed every thirty years upon a revaluation of the land. When a section of land is surveyed and divided into parcels, the applicants can take their choice of land under any of three leaseholds. Since the law went into operation, in 1892, more holdings have been taken up under the lease in perpetuity than any other.

One point investigated was the strictness with which the conditions of the leases were enforced. It was found that the conditions of residence and improvement were strictly enforced. At the same time the New Zealand Government aids the settlers by making, under certain circumstances, limited advances of money and also by giving employment.

In general, the system of dealing with public land in New Zealand seems to have resulted in inducing settlers to take up small estates in many parts which would otherwise have remained unimproved indefinitely. Under the guidance of Mr. S. Perry Smith, the Surveyor-General, the Attorney-General and Mr. Wilcox visited various localities in which lands were being taken up and settled upon. They found sections being laid out in mountainous regions and in forests presenting far greater difficulties to the settler than any to be encountered in the Hilo and Puna districts of Hawaii. We feel confident that as fine a population as that of New Zealand will in time occupy and build up fortunes in our outlying districts. There is no doubt that the information obtained by the Attorney-General on the New Zealand land system will be of great value. An ounce of experience and seeing with one's own eyes is worth half a ton of blue books and reports.

THE Atchison Globe announces that Miss Mary Snodgrass, who has been a cheerful and tireless chaperon for her young friends for the past five years, has given notice that she will no longer, under any circumstances, be chaperon again. She has ruined her health by staying out nights when she should have been in bed, has never received any pay and has been compelled to give more wedding presents than any one else in town. In addition, parents abused her for staying at parties so late, and her charges called her a crank for going home so early. Those who obtained partners for life while under her care abuse her for their disappointments, and those who are still single and growing old talk of the men they might have had if it had not been for her "mean" interference. For five years Miss Snodgrass has been constantly in society, but she has led a dog's life, and her resolution to leave it forever is a good one. If all the women who are called to act in the same capacity would follow Miss Mary's example society would not suffer.

A Significant Departure.

With the departure of another year when a review is made of the condition of affairs, it is only right that some thought be given to the physical body which enables everyone to battle with life's problem and figure for themselves the profit or loss on the trial balance sheet. Though the bank account may be large and each one's material gain be great, it would not be surprising if it suddenly dawned upon many that good health has been greatly impoverished by the low condition of the blood. It is in this state that the lactic acid in the vital fluid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly the joints, making known the local manifestations of rheumatism. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla the great blood purifier, a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair,
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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

W. G. Irwin in Rome.

A Rome, Italy, paper of Nov. 2d contains a paragraph noting the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin there, from an extended visit to northern Europe. Mr. Irwin and family have arrived in America, but they are not expected to return to the islands for some time.

MR. DUANE, OF AUCKLAND.

We shall print the whole of Mr. Isaac Duane's letter, only regretting that it is not longer. He might have mentioned that June, the month in which he wrote, is the coldest month in the year in his country, and January the hottest. He might also have reminded us that New Zealand is almost as large as Great Britain, with a much more desirable climate. He might have said that it is a whole lot more pleasant to live in, as it contains few physical sources of disease, and possesses no insect so noxious as the English wasp. Yet on reading his letter we shall find that those attractive islands in the far Southern Sea are not free from an enemy we are called upon to fight here in England, as elsewhere throughout the world.

"I have much pleasure in writing you," says Mr. Duane, "as to me it is a privilege as well as a duty to describe an experience in which I am confident you will be interested. Ever since I was a boy I have not only suffered from indigestion in its worst form, but I have been a martyr to it. Such success in life as I have achieved has been in the face of the constant opposition set up by this miserable complaint. All its symptoms are familiar to me as the smoke of London is to a dweller in that rather grim old city. The bad taste in the mouth, the fitful appetite, the distress in the stomach after eating, the pains in the chest and back, the dull headache, the sense of weariness and fatigue, the depression of spirits, the want of ambition to take hold of any labour, the weakness resulting from lack of sufficient nourishment, &c.—all these were part and parcel of my life from my youth to a time I am going to speak of in a moment.

"I can only account for it by assuming that I must have inherited a tendency to this disease. At all events it cast a gloom over my whole history up to the date of my recent happy deliverance. The record of the sleepless, wretched nights I passed would make almost a volume by itself. Times and times again I have arisen from my bed in the morning, glad the night was gone, and yet in no frame of mind to welcome the day. To the chronic dyspeptic rest does not bring strength as it does to others.

"You will hardly need to be told that I made every effort to obtain a cure. I tried medicine after medicine—now something I thought of myself and then something advertised in the newspapers. And as for doctors (against whom I desire to say not a word), I tried one after another, and faithfully used the prescriptions they gave me; but nothing more than a temporary relief came of it.

"About four years ago a friend spoke to me of the great reputation of Mother Seigel's Syrup in curing all ailments of the digestion, and urged me to make a trial of it. I might as well say frankly that I had little faith that it would do me any good; but I was in such pain that I was in a mood to try anything that offered the remotest chance of a cure. So I bought a bottle, and the very first dose made me feel better. This was so cheering and hopeful that I continued taking the Syrup, and to my surprise I grew better and better until I was cured. All the symptoms which made life a burden for so many years are now gone, and I am a different man. If ever, from any cause, I have a temporary recurrence of indigestion, a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup produces immediate relief, and leaves me in good health. You have my full consent to publish this letter. I am well known in Auckland and always glad to tell any cure by word of mouth what a wonderful cure your remedy worked in my case. (Signed) Isaac Duane, coachbuilder, Karangahape Road, Auckland, New Zealand, June 25th, 1895."

Our home readers will perceive that not in England alone but in far distant quarters of the globe this celebrated medicine is known, and is successful where others do not avail. It is the most common place of truths that its praises are sounded wherever civilization extends, and almost in every written language the name of Mother Seigel's Syrup finds an acknowledged place.

NOTICE

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,
SAN FRANCISCO.J. A. FOLGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

Timely Topics

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

You often hear the remark made about "Silver Beauties" but we are the first to adopt the phrase "Aluminum Beauties."

These goods are one of the many useful as well as ornamental articles we offer our patrons for the holidays.

ALUMINUM TOILET SETS

These goods are something new in Honolulu and should be seen to be appreciated.

The sets consist of hand mirrors, comb and brush. They are guaranteed PURE ALUMINUM and will not tarnish like Sterling Silver, is not as heavy and has no plating to wear off. In speaking of the merits of the Hair Brush we are warranted in saying that it is the most sanitary brush made, the entire surface is aluminum, and the bristles besides being surrounded by the aluminum, are securely held in a strong cement that is absolutely unaffected by water, whereas the wooden blocks ordinarily used, quickly shrink from frequent wetting and drying and become loose, and it is impossible to keep them clean.

We have these sets in engraved back and raised gold filigree work. The combs in white celluloid and tortoise shell. The mirrors are of the best French plate and heavily silvered. These goods are remarkably cheap; you will be surprised when you hear the price. In connection with these goods we wish to mention our Pocket Whiskey Flask. This article is made of heavy silver with neat design in silver and enamel. Especially appropriate for gifts to your traveling friends.

The Bradley and Hubbard Lamp is the standard for the world. Where you see the stamp B & H. on a lamp you can rest assured that you are getting the BEST. It gives the best light, is as easy to light as gas and has the double center draught. No soiling of hands in extinguishing or lighting of this lamp. We carry a fine line of this lamp in the Piano, (with stand) Banquet, Study, Hanging and wrought iron hanging styles.

Another neat contrivance is the 5 o'clock Tea Lamp, placed on a wrought iron stand with Brass Lamp and Kettle, and is a work of art in metal goods.

When making presents to your friends why not give them something useful instead of an article that is all for show. They will constantly use any or all of these articles we have mentioned, and consequently their attention will always be attracted to the articles and the donor.

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